speaker jumped to their feet and shouted: That's not so! McKinley's dead, let him Two policemen hustled the intruders into the street. The incident caused considerable excitement for a few moments. Subsequently it was reported that the interruptions were the result of a plot concocted in New York and having for its object an attempt to break up Root's speech.

After the meeting a New Yorker in the audience related to a group of newspaper reporters that he recognized the intruders as passengers who travelled with him from New York to-day and he had overheard them rehearse the details of the plan to confuse Secretary Root.
The full text of Mr. Root's speech follows:

Mr. Root's Speech

MY FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS: A demagogue is one who for selfish ends seeks to curry favor with the people or some par-

ticular portion of them by pandering to their prejudices or wishes or by playing on their ignorance or passions. We are witnessing in the State of New York one of those tests of pepular govern-ment which often have come in the past ment which often have come in the past and always will come when a skilful demagogue attempts to get elected to office by exceeding all other men in the denunciation of real evils and in promises to cure them. Honest and well meaning voters, smarting under the effects of political or social or business wrongdoing, naturally tend to sympathize with the man who expresses their feelings in the most forcible. expresses their feeling: in the most forcible and extreme language and who promises the most sweeping measures of reform; and in the excitement and heat of public indignation they are sometimes in danger of forgetting that he who cries "step thief" the loudest may be merely seeking his own the loudest may be merely seeking his own advantage, may be worthless as a leader, may belong to the criminal class himself.

The enemies of popular government have always asserted that the great mass of a people, and particularly the working people, could not be trusted to reject appeals to passion and prejudice and follow the dictates of sober reason, to distinguish between mere words of violent denunciation and extravagant promise on the one hand and proved capacity for useful and faithful service on the other, and that their suffrage would always go to the most violent and extreme agitator. and particularly the working people.

The believers in popular government have The believers in popular government have always answered that in a country where universal education goes with universal suffrage the great mass of the people, and particularly those who are doing bonest work, can be depended upon to inform themselves carefully and to think soberly and clearly about political questions and clearly about political questions and that their plain, strong, common sense will surely detect and reject the self-seeking demagogue, however violent his denunciation of wrong and however glowing his promises of redress, and approve the gen-uine man, the competent man, even though he may not premise so much or puff himself so much or use such violent language.

HEARST A DANGEROUS SPECIMEN. I firmly believe that the contention of the friends of popular government is right; I believe that the people of this country and of this State, under our system of universal, suffrage and universal education, are sure to come out right in the long run. Nevertheless it cannot be doubted that many workingmen in this State, good and honess men who are entitled to respect and who men who are entitled to respect and who wish to do the best thing possible for their country, are about to strengthen the ene-mies and weaken the friends of popular-

mies and weaken the friends of popular government all over the world by voting for Mr. Hearst, who is just the kind of a demagogue that I have described.

He is indeed an especially dangerous specimen of the class because he is enormously rich and owns newspapers of wide circulation, and he can hire many able and active men to speak well of him and praise him in print and in speech and in private conversation.

Not only is the cause of popular government in danger of suffering injury and dis-credit from the vote for Mr. Hearst, but genuine reform, the real practical redress of the evils complained of by the people, is in danger of being weakened and brought to naught by this attempt of Mr. Hearst to get himself elected Governor of New York State.

EVILS OF CORPORATE WEALTH.

The evils which have come with the enormous increase of corporate wealth in recent years are real and serious; there have been years are real and serious; there have been many outrageous practices which ought to be stopped and many wrongdoers who ought to be punished. That should be done not by lynch law, but by the intelligent and wise action which befits a self-governand with the insurance subject. On the other hand, the Federal Government has been met at every turn by the chifficulty of controlling State corporations in the exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the State in which they were created. ing people, determined always to maintain the rule of law, by reforming the laws where they are defective and enforcing the laws with fearless vigor against rich and poor with fearless vigor against rich and poor alike and for the protection of rich and poo

Both of these require a high degree of intelligence, skill and experience; declama-tion and denunciation and big headlines in the newspapers will not do the business. It is easy to cry "down with the corporations, but corporations are merely the forms through which the greater part of our enormous business is transacted; they are not formed by special privileges to a few; they are free to all; anybody can form a corporation by signing and filing a paper, just as anybody can form a partnership.

And the great mass of our business people, and the great mass of our business people, and the great mass of our business people. usiness is transacted; they are not

especially those engaged in manufacture, are doing their business through corporate form; our enormous manufacturing industry form out be carried on in any other way.

If you destroy corporations you close your mills and your furnaces, you stop the payment of wages, you destroy the pur-chasing power of the wage workers, you reduce the sales of our merchants and the market for farm products. Corporations are not bad in themselves, but the managers of some of them and of many of the greatest ones have used them as opportunities for wrongdoing, if not criminal wrongdoing. CUT OUT THE WRONGDOING.

The thing needed is to cut out the wrong-doing and save the business, and these cor-porations are of so many different kinds, engaged in so many kinds of varied and complicated business, so intimately con-nected with all the production and trade and prosperity of the country, that the same kind of patient, experienced and discriminating skill is needed for the process that the surgeon needs in cutting out a The thing needed is to cut out the wrongthat the surgeon needs in cutting out a

tumor from the human body and saving the life of the patient.

Now, this process of intelligent and effective redress of wrongs is going on; great and substantial progress has been made in it; laws are being reformed so as to meet the present evils; laws are being enforced with vigor and success; malefactors are being punished according to aw and not against law; skill and wisdom and efficiency and honest purpose never surpassed in the history of this or any other country have put their hands to the tool. country have put their hands to the task and are pressing it forward with untiring

energy. HUGHES THE MAN TO DO IT.

The most conspicuous and fit representative of this great and beneficent work in this State is Charles E. Hughes. There was never occasion to feel more proud of the great profession to which Hamilton and Marshall and Webster and Lincoln and Tilden belonged than when through the long and weary months of the insurance investigation, with patient and untiring industry, with courage, skill and honesty, he followed step by step the clues which led through all the complicated affairs of great companies to the laying bare of wrongdoing. power, nor social position, nor political in-fluence turned him aside one hair's breadth from his course; nor did any thought of himself, any desire for popularity, any taint of self-advertising or self-glorification obscure his vision or affect his conduct. He was the skilled and single minded in-

wment of inexorable justice. When the facts were all uncovered he arranged them and stated them so plainly arranged them and stated them so plainly that a child could understand their deep significance, and then wisdom of no common order guided his judgment upon the legislative remedies for which the facts called. This work was worth more than millions of staring headlines and clever sensational editorials, more than a widerness of promises from one who seeks to parter promises for votes. I cannot be harter promises for votes. I cannot be-lieve that the hundreds of thousands of policyholders in this State are not grateful for this service, or that all good citizens who justly resented the wrongs which he uncloaked would not be glad to have such a man empowered to continue just such



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service in all departments of our State government by election to the Governorp of the State.

The most conspicuous and fit representa-tive of this same great and beneficent work in the Federal Government is Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States. Let me state some of the comporate evils with which he has undertaken to deal, not all, but the principal ones.

SOME OF THE CORPORATE EVILS. Many great corporations have united in the formation of so-called trusts to get rid of competition, create monopolies of the business in which they are engaged, restrict production, and put down the prices at which they purchase raw ma-terial and put up the prices at which they

sell their products. sell their products.

2. Many great corporations and trusts are undertaken to crush out their remaining competitors by unfair competition, and especially by securing lower rates of reight from the railroad companies for heir products than their smaller competitions. ors, and as the railroads are bound by his unfair advantage has taken the form

secret rebates.
3. Many railroad companies les 3. Many railroad companies have exercised their arbitrary power to fix their rates by arranging them in such a way that even without giving rebates they have favored the large shippers in special localities and have been unreasonable toward small shippers in other localities. By these unfair means the big, rich corporations have been continually driving the small, weak men to the wall, taking away their business and increasing their own their business and increasing their own

4. The managers of many great corporations, not satisfied with the natural increase of successful business, have enormously increased their capitalization beyond either their investment or the value of their property fairly used in business. Much of the watered stock has been sold to innocent investors, much of it has been secured by the managers themselves, through various devices, for insufficient considerations. tarious devices, for insumeration considera-tion. These greatly excessive capitals, and the necessity of paying interest upon them, have stood as barriers against the reduction of transportation rates or the prices of products to a point which would

secure fair business returns,
5. The offending corporations have clothed their vast and complicated business affairs with a mantle of secrecy, so that it has been almost impossible to get at the facts of their offending and quite impos-sible for any weak, private person or small corporation who has been injured by them.

6. One of the great obstacles to the redress of these evils has been the unwillingness or inability of the States to deal with them. It is difficult for any one State to control corporations doing business in all the States. The State cannot control interstate com-merce at all. Many of the States have by their laws as well as by their administration facilitated and encouraged the objectionable practices.

WE NEED A HUGHES AT ALBANY. Let me tel! you that our own State is not blameless in this respect, and that we need a Hughes at Albany with the skill and courage to deal with that subject as dealt with the insurance subject. On

Against these battlements of wrong the President has charged with all the energy and sincere conviction of his nature; he has waged and is waging open warfare not against wealth, but against ill gotten wealth; not against corporations, but against the abuse of corporate powers; not against enterprise and pro sperity, but against the unfair and fraudulent devices of selfish greed

The honest poor man who has felt the crushing power of unfair wealth may take heart, for the most powerful personality of our generation, from the vantage ground of the greatest office of our land, is leading the battle in his behalf; the honest rich man who fears that property may be en-dangered and prosperity checked may calm his fears; not a single principle. dangered and prosperity checked may ealm his fears; not a single princips is in-voked in this warfare against corporate wrongdoing that has not for centuries been familiar to the common law of England and America; no control is asserted over business which was not recognized and approved in the days of Mansfield and Eldon, Marshall and Kent; but to exercise that same measure of control under the new conditions of our day new agencies and new methods have had to be provided by law and sanctioned by the courts

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS DONE. For the accomplishment of this due measure of control, which from time immeasure of control, which from time im-memorial our laws have recognized as necessary, the Government of the United States has taken up the task where the several States have failed, and is performing and purposes to perform its duty not be yond but to the full limit of its constitutional

The structure of our prosperity will not be weakened, it will be made strong and enduring by removing with the care of the experienced builder the rotten timbers of disobedience to law and disregard of mor-

ality.

The Republican Congress has stood loyally by the President; the act creating the Bureau of Corporations, the act ex-pediting the trial of trust cases, the anti-rebate act, the act for the regulation of railroad rates have made possible redress which was impossible before. Under the direction of two successive Attorneys-General of the first order of ability, sincerity and devotion in hundreds of courts, incessant warfare been waged and is being waged under the Federal laws against corporate wrong-

doers.
The Northern Securities Company, which sought to combine and prevent competition between two great continental rail-roads, has been forced to dissolve by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States. The methods of the beef trust in combining to suppress competition in the purchase of live stock and the sale of meat have been tried and condemned, and the trust has been placed under injunction to abandon those practices by judgment of

the Supreme Court

in the territory from Chicago to the Bocky Mountains has been dissolved by the judg-ment of the Supreme Court, and the com-bination has been abandoned and the price bination has been abandoned and the price of white paper in that 'territory has gone down 30 per cent. The Retail Grocers' Association in this country has been dissolved by decree of the court. The elevator combination in the West has been dissolved in like manner. The salt combination west of the Rocky Mountains has been dissolved by decree of the court.

The Wholesale Grocers' Association in the South, the meat combination and the

the South, the meat combination and the lumber combination in the West, the com-bination of railroads entering the city of St. Louis to suppress competition between the bridges and ferries reaching that city the bridges and ferries reaching that city, the drug trust, which suppresses competition all over the country, are being vigorously pressed in suits brought by the Federal Government for their dissolution.

The salt combination has been indicted and convicted and fined for failing to obey the judgment of dissolution. The beef trust has been indicted for failing to obey the injunction against it and has been saved so far only by a decision that it had

the injunction against it and has been saved so far only by a decision that it had secured temporary immunity by members giving evidence against themselves. One branch of the tobacco trust is facing an indictment of its corporations and their officers in the Federal court in New York and the other branches are productions.

officers in the Federal court in New York and the other branches are undergoing investigation. The lumber combination in Oklahoma is under indictment.

The fertilizer trust, a combination of thirty-one corporations and twenty-five individuals to suppress and fix prices, has been indicted, the indictments have been sustained by the courts and the combination has been dissolved. The ice combination of the District of Columbia is facing criminal trial. Special counsel are investigating trial. Special counsel are investigating the coal combination, and special counsel are investigating the Standard Oil combina-

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT. Three of the causes won in the Supreme Court of the United States have furnished

decisions of the utmost importance.

In the tobacco trust case of Hale vs.
Henkel, the Supreme Court denied the claim of the trust corporations to be exempt under the Constitution from furnishing testimony against themselves by the production of their books and papers before a Federal Grand Jury. Thus the protection of secrecy or corporate wrongdoing is beaten down.

In the Northern Securities case the Supreme Court held that a wrong accomplished

by means of incorporating in accordance with the express provision of New Jersey statute was just as much a violation of Federal law as if there had been no incor-poration. Thus the State rights defence of protection from favoring State statutes In the beef trust case the Supreme Court

held that although the business of manufacture was carried on within the limits of a single State yet the purchase of the raw material in different States and the sale of the finished product in different States brought the business within the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution and gave the Federal Government authority over it. Thus the defence that the State alone can deal with manufacturing corporahowever widespread their business, is

beaten down.

The obstacles to the enforcement of the Federal anti-trust act thus removed are obstacles which stood in the way of all proceedings, and they had to be cleared away before any proceedings of the same char-acter against the same classes of corporations could be successfully maintained.

They have been removed not by newspaper headlines and denunciation, but by skill, ability and energy of the highest

ENFORCING ANTI-REBATE LAW. After the Elkins anti-rebate law was after the Elkins anti-reporter law was passed by Congress, in 1903, it was supposed and the Interstate Commerce Commission reported that the railroads had substantially abandoned the giving of rebates. Their good resolutions do not seem, however, to good resolutions do not seem, however, to have lasted. The struggle for business enabled the shippers soon to secure a re-newal of rebates or by ingenious devices advantages equivalent to rebates. Thereupon the Department of Justice

began active prosecutions for the enforce-ment of the law. Fifty-three indictments have been found against hundreds of defendants and covering many hundreds of trans-actions. There have been fourteen crim-inal convictions. Fourteen individuals have been fined to the gross amount of \$66,125. Nine corporations have been fined to the amount of \$253,000. Thirty-five indictments are ready for trial in their regular order upon the court calendar.

The original statute provided only for punishment by fine. Last winter it was a recorded by providing for punishment.

amended by providi by imprisonment, and if the fines imposed under the original law shall not prove to have stopped the practice we shall see whether fear of the penitentiary under the

Under this statute also it was necessary to sweep away defences which stood as barriers to general prosecution, and in the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railad case, decided by the Supreme Court Refrigerator Transit case, decided in the courts have held that the substance and not the form is to control in application of the statute, and that, however the transaction may be disguised, an unlawful discrimination can be reached and punished. The way is therefore cleared for all other prosecutions.

REFECT OF THE BAILBOAD BATE ACT. The railroad rate act, which was the sub ject of such excited discussion during the last session of Congress, has already justified itself. Since the passage of the act, less than five months ago, there have been more voluntary reductions of rates by our railreads than during the entire nineteen years reads than during the entire nineteen years of the previous life of the Interstate Com-merce Commission. On the single day of August 29, 1204, two days before the act went into force, more than 5,000 notices of voluntary reduction of rates were filed with he Interstate Commerce Commission by

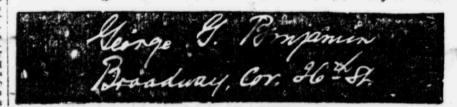
e railroads of the United States Overcapitalization is an evil peculiarly within the control of State Governments and one for which we ought to have in every State Capitol a man who can do what Mr. ughes has shown himself capable of doing; at the Federal Government through the Bureau of Corporations is going far on the road to a cure by getting at the truth and dispelling the darkness under the cover of which the evil has grown.

PURE FOOD AND MEAT INSPECTION ACTS. Nor should other evils with which the Federal Government is grappling be for-gotten—the pure food act and the meat in-spection act of the last session of Congress are protecting the food of the people against fraud and adulteration and contamination; justice from the employer to the employed is advanced by the wise employer's liability act of the last session; the Federal con-tractor's eight hour labor law, too long ignored, is being vigorously enforced and every week come reports of new con-victions for its violation; the safety appliance law, discredited in the lower courts, has been taken by the Government intervening in aid of an injured employee to the Supreme Court of the United States in a suit against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and has been established upon sure foundation by the decision of that

All this has not been easy, it has required not merely skill and ability and patient industry and the tremendous personality combination of paper manufacturers of the President, against all powerful influences urging on Congress and lawyers and courts, but it has required and still

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requires persistency, long continued and constant effort, a deliberate, settled and vincing proofs of his unfitness for office. unvarying policy

PRESIDENT'S POLICY UP FOR APPROVAL.

That policy is now before the American people for their approval or disapproval, and it is confronted by two dangers.

The first danger is lest the people should refuse to return a majority of Republicans in the House of Representatives, which has stood so loyally by the President, and should return a Demonstrative majority which will be return a Democratic majority which will be in opposition to the President. Do not be deceived about that. Under our system of government effective, affirmative gov-ernmental action requires the cooperation of both President and Congress: that co-operation can be had only with a House of Representatives of the President's own party. It cannot be had by rejecting and punishing the members of the House who have been working with the President in

A Democratic House, in inevitable con flict with a Republican Senate, would not really help the Democratic party, but it would hinder, embarrass, weaken and dis-hearten the President and his assistants in hearten the President and his assistants in carrying on the policy in which they are engaged. Independent and patriotic Demo-crats equally with Republicans ought to avoid a result so disastrous to our country.

avoid a result so disastrous to our country. It would be unpatriotic to deprive our Government of the help and this State of the credit found in the able and experienced service of our respected and beloved Congressman James S. Sherman.

The second danger is lest in this greatest of States, the President's own State, the voters shall reject Mr. Hughes, who was the President's own choice for the nomination, who by his character and his achievements. President's own choice for the nomination, who by his character and his achievements has shown himself fit and competent in the great office of Governor of this State to help hold up the President's hands and to carry on in the State the same policy that the President is carrying on in the nation, and should elect to that great office a violent and unworthy demagogue in the person of Mr. Hearst.

HEARST S UNFITNESS FOR OFFICE.

What evidence has Mr. Hearst produced f his fitness for this office? Of his private life I shall not speak fur-Of his private life I shall not speak further than to say that from no community in this State does there come concerning him that testimony of lifelong neighbors and acquaintances to his private virtues, the excellence of his morals and the correctness of his conduct which we should like to have concerning the man who is to be made the Governor of our State.

What evidence comes from his public career? He has been a Member of Congress from New York city, and he owed his office to a Tammany organization and Tammany votes in a Tammany district; but he has been an absolute cipher in Con-

but he has been an absolute cipher in Conress. That is his entire public career. He is really known to us solely as a young man, very rich by inheritance, who has be-come the owner of a number of sensational yellow journals; he has taken in his newspapers the popular side upon all questions relating to labor and corporations and has

relating to labor and corporations and has sustained it by much violent denunciation and many falsehoods, and he has been a persistent seeker for office on the strength of taking the popular side; he has published whatever he thought would please the working people for the purpose of getting the labor vote. It is difficult to believe that the hard headed, shrewd workingmen of America will give him much credit for that. There is, however, affirmative evidence of

There is, however, affirmative evidence of Mr. Hearst's unfitness for the great office of Governor. You will perceive that to the remedy of corporate wrongs for which he offers himself two things are necessary-first, intelligent and well devised legislation, which shell strip from the wrongeling corporate in which shall strip from the wrongdoing cor-porate managers the advantage of laws made under their influence to facilitate their prac-tices, which shall clearly prohibit their wrongful acts, and which shall provide the machinery and procedure and the neces-sary agencies for enforcing those laws, and, secondly, the judicial enforcement of the secondly, the judicial enforcement of the laws, which requires upright and courageous judges who will administer the laws without fear or favor, uninfluenced by wealth or popularity or personal friends or political bosses.

Underlying both of these and necessary to both is political purity, for without that neither legislatures nor courts can be pure.

HEARST'S RECORD AS TO POLITICAL PURITY.

How stands Mr. Hearst's record as to political purity? Why, he comes to us covered all over with the mark of Tammany and Tammany's leader, Murphy, whom he himself has denounced as a scoundrel and a thief; he comes to us not answer-ing to the call of the people of the State, not as the honest candidate of the Demotic party of the State, but nominated by his own procurement, through as shameful a deal with the boss of Tammany as ever disgraced the political history of the State—a deal under which a great body of the regularly elected delegates to Democratic convention were unseated and in their absence, the nomination of Hearst was made by the solid vote of the Tammany delegation

Can hypocrisy go further than the willing beneficiary of Tammany Hall preaching political purity?

HIS RECORD AS A LEGISLATOR. How stands his record as a legislator?

He has had opportunity to prove his ca-pacity and sincerity in that field. Repre-sentatives are sent to Congress to attend to the business of the country; there are hundreds of members of both parties working upon that every day of every session in the performance of their duty; the interests of the country cannot be cared for in any other way; Mr. Hearst was sent to Congress to do that; he had an opportunity then to show how much sincerity there was in all the talk of his newspapers about

reforms and better government.

What did he do? Why, he did nothing; during the three years that he has been in Congress that body has been in session 467 days; there have been 185 recorded votes by yea and nay; he was present and voting at but twenty-three and present without voting at two, leaving 160 out of the 185 rollcalls from which he was absent, and 442 out of the 467 days of legislative session when there is no evidence of his presence. His voice was heard in that Congress in those three years but once, and that was for ten minutes in a personal explanation regarding an article published in the New York American. He did not even contribute Congress

is so rich that the \$15,000 paid him for that neglected service may seem of no consequence, but no honest poor man would have thought it right to take it. Others doubtless did the work Mr. Hearst was sent to Washington to do; but it is of public interest to know that this man, who offers himself for a great public office on the strength of what he has printed in his newspaper about legislative reforms and the duties of others, totally failed to perform his own duty and proved a worthly public servant in a legislative office—the only office he has ever held.

THE JUDICIAL DEAL. How does he stand regarding the courts? There, indeed, if he is to be taken at his own estimate, he should be found inflexible; an independent judiciary should be his dearest hope. As to that he has had a dearest hope. As to that he has had a great opportunity, for this is an exceptional year of judicial elections; ten new Justices of the Supreme Court are to be elected in the city of New York. How has he used his new political power concerning them? Why, he has made another bargain with the property which Murphy has named. Murphy, under which Murphy has named six of them and Hearst has named four!

Six Justices of the Supreme Court name by Charles F. Murphy, the boss of Tammany Hall, by agreement with William R. Hearst, the self-declared reformer: If he thus delivers the power over our courts to the man whom he declares to be a thief and a scoundrel for the sake of getting votes for the Governorship, what would be, as Governor, do for the sake of getting votes for the

His own corporate management shows the insincerity of his professions. Not only does he conduct his extensive newspaper business through corporations but he has established separate corporations for separate newspapers and he has estab-ished a holding corporation to hold the stock of these separate corporations, and Mr. Hughes has plainly shown that he has juggled with these different incorporations to escape his just share of public taxation and to hinder and defeat the prosecution of interest in the prosecution of just claims against him.

It is seldon indeed that a man so young. whose public career has been so brief, so small a portion of whose life is known at

SOWING SEEDS OF DISSENSION But the worst of Mr. Hearst is that with his great wealth, with his great newspapers, with his army of paid agents, for his own selfish purposes, he has been day by day and year by year sowing the seeds of dissension and strife and hatred throughout our land; he would array labor against capital and capital against labor; poverty against wealth and wealth against poverty, with bitter and vindictive feeling; he would destroy among the great mass of poverty, with bitter and vindictive feeling, he would destroy among the great mass of our people that kindly and friendly spirit, that consideration for the interests and the rights of others, that brotherhood of citizenship which are essential to the peaceful conduct of free popular government; he would destroy that respect for law, that love of order, that confidence in our free institutions which are the basis at once of true

freedom and true justice.

The malignant falsehoods of these journals, read by the immigrant in his new home where none can answer them, are making him hate the people who have wel-comed him to liberty and prosperity, to abundant employment, to ample wages, to education for his children, to independence for his manhood such as he has never known

It is not the calm and lawful redress of wrongs which he seeks, it is the turmoil of inflamed passions and the terrorism of revengeful force; he spreads the spirit, he follows the methods and he is guided by the selfish motives of the revolutionist; and he would, plunge our peaceful land into the turmoil and discord of perpetual conflict out of which the republics of South America are now happily passing.

HEARST'S ATTACK ON M'KINLEY.

HEARST'S ATTACK ON M'KINLEY. Does any one question the justice of these tatements? Then let him turn to the

statements? Then let him turn to the pages of the newspapers through the ownership of which Mr. Hearst is pressing his political fortunes.

What public servant honored by the people's trust has he not assailed with vile and vulgar epithets; what branch of our free Government has he not taught his readers to believe a corrupt general of our pression? Listen to this from the Journal:

"It is the sad duty of the Journal to announce to the people of the United States that their President, William McKinfey, has deliberately tricked Congress and the country."

"McKinley and the Wall Street Cabinet

"McKinley and the Wall Street Cabinet are ready to surrender every particle of national honor and dignity.
"Congress and the people of the United States have been fooled, tricked and deceived from the beginning to the end."
And to this:
"The Board of Elections has already because the discreed lead discreditable work." "The Board of Elections has already begun its disgraceful and discreditable work. It has allowed the people's petitions intrusted to its care to be marked and mutilated and destroyed. It has thrown out petitions by the score, and its action has been sustained by the courts even as the courts last year decided that you, as citizens, had no right to have your votes honestly counted, but must abide by any returns, no matter how false, of corrupt election officials."

And to this:

And to this:
"The effort is being made now by the riminal trusts to crush out the power of the people in the American Government. These trusts control your parties, control your primaries, control your public offices, and deny you the right to any government that will express the popular will. You are deserted and betrayed by the public officers that should sustain you, and by the so-called free press that should support you."

ATTACKS ON PUBLIC MEN Joseph H. Choate, the leader of the American bar, whose honored and distin-guished career is known the world over, has been the pride of all true Americans, is

stigmatized as "a servile lickspittle of cor-porations."

Fulton Cutting, ideal citizen, leader in philanthropy and independent politics, as a "worthless poodle."

Edward M. Shepard, the foremost advoate of civic virtue in the Democratic politics of New York city, as a "corporation lawyer."

William T. Jerome, the Democrat of ndependence above all others, as a "political virtue bug."

eroton bug." Timothy L. Woodruff, twice elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State, chair-man of the Republican State committee, as

standing "for everything rotten in Repub-lican politics." Charles A. Towne, radical Congressman, Richard Watson Gilder, the leader of the tenement house reform of New York, as having "no more manliness than an apple

Thomas Taggart, chairman of the Democratic national committee, as "a plague spot in the community spreading vileness." Secretary Bonaparte as "a cab horse-a Senator Knox, the Attorney-General who brought and won the suit against the North-

brought and won the suit against the North-ern Securities Company, as having "coal trust guilt for a pillow." George B. McClellan, Congressman, Mayor of New York and worthy heir of an honored name, as a "fraud Mayor." "office thief" and "the dead cat in the City Hall." Alton B. Parker, Chief Justice of the State, candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency, as "a cockroach, a

for the Presidency, as "a cockroach, waterbug."

John Sharp Williams, leader of the John Sharp Williams, leader of the Democratic party in the House of Representatives, as "a railroad attorney."

Joseph G. Cannon. Speaker of the House of Representatives—the honest, plain typical American, as being "as little scrupulous in politics as a fox in a barnyard."

Charles W. Fairbanks, Vice-President of the United States, as, "a Wall Street speculator."

John Hay, the great Secretary of State, the cherished friend of Lincoln-noble, pure, virile American, lover of his country and his kind, whose authorship has adorned our literature and whose wise, strong states-

manship has lifted high the power and prestige of America throughout the world, is described as "a guy in a ruff and a red To Thomas B. Reed, the great Speaker of the House, he writes in a published letter: "You divide McKinley's infamy with him and so make his load the easier. By the same token you have become a toad to the pubeye; you grow to be looked upon thing loathsome; your name becomes a hiss-

ing and a reproach, and your deeds a stench in the nostrils of men." Grover Cleveland, twice President of the United States, is described as "no more no less than a living, breathing crime in

Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, is called "a loose tongued demagogue," "a woman killer," "a flagrant tax dodger," "a player to the colored gallery," "a man with the caste feeling," one who "has sold himself to the devil and will live up to the bargain." BRED ASSASSINATION

Once only has this method of incendiary abuse wrought out its natural conse -in the murder of President McKinley. For years, by vile epithet and viler cartoons the readers of the Journal were taught to believe that McKinley was a monster in human form, whose taking off would be a service to mankind. Let me quote some

service to mankind. Let me quote some of these teachings:
"McKinley condones the treacherous murder of our sailors at Havana and talks of his confidence in the honor of Spain, He plays the coward and shivers whitefaced at the footfall of approaching war. He makes an international cur of his country. He is an abject, weak, futile, inpetent poltroon.

"McKinley, bar one girthy Princeton person, who came to be no more or less than a living, breathing crime in breeches, is therefore the most depised and hated creature in the hemisphere, his name is hooted, his figure is burned in effigy." "The built that pierced Goebel's chest

Cannot be sound in all the West; Good reason, it is speeding here To stretch McKinley on his bier.

And this, in April, 1901:
"Institutions, like men, will last until they die, and if bad institutions and bad men can be got rid of only by killing, then the killing must be done.

And this in June, 1991:

"There has been much assassination

in the world, from the assassination of some old rulers who needed assassination of some old rulers who needed assassination to the assassination of men in England, who, driven to steal by hunger, were caught and hanged most legally.

"Is there any doubt that the assassination of Marat by Charlotte Cordey changed tion of Marat by Charlotte Corday changed history to some extent? What proof is

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there that France would have settled down into imperial Napoleonism and prosperity if Marat, the wonderful eye doctor, had been allowed to live to retain his absolute mastery of the Paris populace? * * *
"If Cromwell had not resolved to remove
the head of Charles I, from his lace collar,
would England be what she is to-day—a

eally free nation and a genuine republic?
"Did not the murder of Lincoln, uniting "Did not the murder of Lincoln, uniting in sympathy and regret all good people in the North and South, hasten the era of American good feeling and perhaps prevent the renewal of fighting between brothers? "The murder of Cæsar certainly changed the history of Europe, besides preventing that great man from ultimately displaying vanity as great as his abilty.

"When wise old sayings, such as that of Disraeli about assassination, are taken up it is worth while, instead of swallowing them whole, to analyze them. We invite our readers to think over this question. The time devoted to it will not be wasted."

What wonder that the weak and excitable

time devoted to it will not be wasted."

What wonder that the weak and excitable brain of Czolgosz answered to such impulses as these! He never knew McKinley; he had no real or fancied wrongs of his own to avenge against McKinley or McKinley's Government; he was answering to the lesson he had learned, that it was a service to mankind to rid the earth of a monster; and the foremost of the teachers of these lessons to him and his kind was and is William Randolph Hearst with his yellow journals. dolph Hearst with his yellow journals.

REVOLTING HYPOCRISY. The offence is deepened by the revolting hypocrisy which, to avert public indigna-tion when the fatal blow had been struck and that strong and gentle spirit had de-parted, lauded the dead President to the skies and said of him in the New York

Journal:

"Nowhere in the history of great men's lives, or of great men's deaths, can be found such resignation and deep religious faith as marked the last hours of William McKinley. He faced the other world and the other life with the quiet, confident hope of a man who had done his best. Slowly the heart's strength died out. It had carried him through two wars through many ried him through two wars, through many political battles, through many long days of toil, through many years of hard work and serious purpose. He began life as a simple Christian citizen. He worked hard. He interested himself in his country's workers. welfare. He succeeded: he reached the highest place in the nation. He exercised and represented the greatest of earthly powers. He was called a second time to the highest position that men can give to any man. He ended his life as he began it—a simple, Christian citizen."

Is there no one left who loved McKinley Is there no one left who loved Mckinley?
Are there no working men left in New York who cannot see with satisfaction honors heaped upon the man who is not guiltless of McKinley's death?
The same kind of teaching is being continued now month by month and day by day in the Hearst journals. Its legitimate consequence, if continued, must be other weak dures playing the rôle of Czolgosz:

weak dupes playing the rôle of Czolgosz: other McKinleys stretched upon the bier; discord and bloody strife in place of the reign of peace and order throughout our fair land. It is not the spirit of Washington and of Lincoln; it is the spirit of malice for all and charity toward none; it is the spirit of anarchy, of communism, of Kishi-nef and of Bielostok.

MEN OF NEW YORK, READ.

Men of New York, do you love your country? Are you not proud of your country? Are not its liberty, its justice, its equal laws, the best that weak and erring men have ever yet attained in this world? Have not those of you who have come to us from other lands found better conditions of life. better employment, better wages, greater personal independence and dignity, better opportunities for your children than ever before? Do you wish to join your voices to that which declares this freest of repub-lics, this foremost result of government by the people, to be all vile and rotten and

The public knows the character of Mr. Hearst only by the newspapers he publishes; and God forbid that we should set up in the high station of Governor of New York. for the admiration and imitation of our children, the man whose character is reflected in the columns of the New York Journal and the New York American.

The immediate and necessary effect of Mr. Hearst's election would be to deprive the President of the moral support of the State of New York; it would be to strengthen the President's enemies and opponents and to weaken and embarrass him in the pursuit of his policy.

WHAT HEARST'S ELECTION WOULD MEAN. The election of this violent extremist would inevitably lead to a reaction against would inevitably lead to a reaction against all true reform and genuine redress of grievances. There is no enemy of true reform so fatal as sham reform; there is no enemy of the sincere and faithful public servant who is seeking by patient and well directed effort to frame and to enforce just laws, like the selfish agitator who is seeking his own advancement: there is no ally of unscrupulous wealth so potent as the violent extremist who drives good, honest and conservative men away his words and the intemperance of his ex-

cessive proposals. I beg the workingmen of New York who may hear or read my words to think upon these questions: Do you believe in Presi-dent Roosevelt? Do you agree with his policy in pursuing and preventing cor-porate wrongdoing? Do you wish that he may be able to continue that policy with

power and success If you do, then help him by your votes.

SPEAKS WITH AUTHORITY OF ROOSEVELT. I say to you, with his authority, that he greatly desires the election of a Republican House of Representatives to work with him in the next Congress; I say to you, with his authority, that he greatly desires the election of Mr. Hughes as Governor of the State of New York; say to you, with his authority, that he regards Mr. Hearst as wholly unfit to be Governor, as an insincere, self-seeking demagogue who is trying to deceive the workingmen of New York by false statements and false promises; and I say to you, with his authority, that he considers that Mr. Hearst's election would be an injury and a discredit alike to honest labor and to honest capital and a serious injury to the honest capital, and a serious injury to the work in which he is engaged of enforcing just and equal laws against corporate

wrongdoing.
President Roosevelt and Mr. Hearst stand as far as the poles asunder. Listen to what President Roosevelt himself has said of Mr. Hearst and his kind. In President Roosevelt's first message to Congress, in speaking of the assassin of McKinley, he spoke of him as inflamed "by the reckless utterances of those who, on the stump and in the public press, appeal to the dark and evil spirits of malice and greed, envy sullen hatred. The wind is sowed by men who preach such doctrines, and they cannot escape their share of responsibility for the which ind that is reaped. This ap-plies alike to the deliberate demagogue, to the exploiter of sensationalism, and to to the explaner of sense to the crude and foolish visionary who, for whatever reuson, apologizes for crime or excites aimless discontent."

the President's authority, that in penning these words, with the horror of President McKinley's murder fresh before him, he had Mr. Hearst specifically in his

And I say, by his authority, that what be thought of Mr. Hearst then he thinks of Mr. Hearst now.

Archduke Otto of Austria Dead Special Cable Despatch to THE SEN VIENNA, Nov. 1 .- Archduke Otto, brother

to the heir to the throne, died to-day,

MANY love music but cannot play. The appreciation may be as great as that of the greatest

One's love and understanding of music are not to be measured by one's executive ability. But without means of playing, this music-hunger cannot be satisfied. The most complete means of musical enjoyment is

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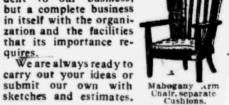
In fact, the Orchestrelle supplies the only method of hearing orchestral music adequately rendered in the home.

The Acolian Co. announces several discontinued styles of Orchestrelles at greatly reduced prices.

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BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTION.

SELTERS MANUFACTURED FROM DISTILLED WATER BY CARL H. SCHULTZ. LOOK FOR THE LABEL.

Cambridge Livingston Campaigns at the Long Acre Club Cambridge Livingston, the Democratic candidate for the Senate in the Seventeenth district, did a little campaigning last night at the Long Acre Athletic Club in West I wenty-ninth street, which the police have fallen afoul of several times. Between two boxing bouts he was introduced to the "club members" by the president, Michael

CANDIDATE TO BOXERS.

Livingston declared that he would, if elected, have a bill passed legalizing boxing. He said he was a college chum of Theodore Roosevelt's at Harvard and knew the President well enough to feel sure that Mr. Roosevelt would back up any legislation for box-

ing he might push.

While the candidate was greeted with wild cheers he got a few hisses, which caused him to remark that while he wasn't much of a pugilist he felt equal to giving the hisser a knockout. EXCURSION RATES FOR VOTERS.

All Hallroad's Will Grant Half Fare in Illi nois. CHICAGO, Nov. 1 .- All railroads in this State will make half fare rates to enable men to get to their homes to vote next

The Central Passenger Association, as a whole, voted not to make any reduced rates on account of the election, but the Illinois Central, New York Central and Eastern Illinois lines took independent action and announced that they would make half rates, plus 50 cents, between any two points on their lines in the State.

on their lines in the State This forced all the other lines in the State to take the same action. Special rates for voters will not be granted except in Illinois.

Secretary Dover Says Hughes Will Win. WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 .- Elmer Dover of New York, secretary of the Republican national committee, is in Washington, He takes an optimistic view of the situation in New York, and elsewhere throughout the country as far as the Republicans

out the country as far as the Republicans afte concerned.

"Information I have received from men on the inside in the management of the campaign in New York convinces me that Hughes will beat Hearst by a comfortable majority." said Secretary Dover to-day. "The Congress situation looks good to me. I think the Republicans should have a majority of from forty to sixty in the next House."

MARRIED.

CUSHMAN-CECIL.-On Thursday, Nov. 1, 1906, at St. Stephen's P. E. Church, Ridgefield, Conn of Mrs. George W. Cecil.

OGDEN-WISNER .- On Thursday, Nov. 1, 1908, at the residence of the bride's parents, 452 Washington ave., Brooklyn, Miss Sophie Wisner to Mr. Alfred Trecartin Ogden. SCOTT-MINTURN.-On Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1904

at the home of the bride's mother, 100 Eas 21st st., Gramercy Park, Arthur Hugh Scott of Liancourt, France, and Mildred, youngest daughter of the late Robert B. Minturn. SMITH-LARKIN .- At St. Aloyslus Chapel, Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 31, 1906. Walter Smith to Emma

DIED.

please copy.

B. Larkin of Georgetown, Ky. Nyack papers

HOUSTON .- At Milton, Mass., Oct. 31, 1906, Frances C., aged 55 years, wife of William C. Housto Funeral private. AWRENCE .- On Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1906, at her

late residence, 44 Garden pl., Brooklyn, Hester P. Lawrence, widow of John M. Lawrence, in the Sist year of her age. Funeral at convenience of the family, RYAN. - Margaret Ryan.

Funeral from her residence, 474 Central Park West, Saturday, Nov. 3, to the Church of the Ascension. West 107th at. Requiem mass 10 o'clock. Interment at Calvary Cemetery

WHITE -- In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, October Funeral services will be held at his late residence. 2 Pterreport pl., on Saturday afternoon, No vember 3, at 2 o'clock. Friends will please re-

In Memoriam.

CONNELL.—In loving memory of my beloved husband, and our dear father, P. J. Connell, died Nov. 1, 1905, solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at St. Francis Assisi Church, 31st st. near 6th av., to morrow, Saturday, at 10 A. M May his soul rest in peace.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

frain from sending flowers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the guars, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind collegiarrhea, 25c. a tottle.